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Mēlek king.

Recent investigations seem to show that the early Assyrian and Babylonian governments were essentially theocratic, the king being merely the representative of the invisible Deity, who was worshiped as the true sovereign of the nation (O. T. STUDENT, Jan., 1889, p. 172). However this may have been in the remoter East, it certainly held true of the monarchy in Israel. Though in the time of Samuel the external form of government underwent a change, the essential idea remained. Jehovah was still *de facto* the supreme sovereign, his human representative being simply *dei gratia rex*. Like the high-priest, he was consecrated for his office by holy oil, and was therefore called "the Lord's anointed," 1 Sam. 24:10(11). In the executive and judicial affairs of the kingdom he was a mediator between the people and Jehovah. Jehovah had accordingly three classes of representatives, viz., prophets, priests, and kings, these being respectively ministers of his word, his worship, and his authority. David is the single instance in which these three functions were combined in one person, and thus he became a type of his greater Son, King Messiah, who as a prophet is the Word of God incarnate, as a high-priest besprinkles with his own blood the mercy-seat in the heavens, and as a king rules forever from the right hand of the throne of Majesty on high.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW (1888).

To the Members of the American Institute of Hebrew:

The Principal of Schools herewith submits his fourth annual report. The report will take up, first, the Correspondence School; secondly, the Summer Schools; thirdly, certain general matters relating to the work as a whole.

I. THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

The Correspondence School has just closed its eighth year. During four of these years it has been under the direction of the American Institute of Hebrew.

1. MEMBERSHIP OF THE SCHOOL.

1. The membership of the	Elementary Course	356
2. " " "	Intermediate " "	162
3. " " "	Progressive " "	86
4. " " "	Advanced " "	30
5. " " "	Cognate Courses	18
Total Membership		652

2. VARIOUS STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

1. New members enrolled during 1888	246 ;	d. 1887,	201
2. Students stopping work during 1888	126 ;	"	139
3. Net gain during 1888	120 ;	"	62
4. Students graduated from one or more courses during 1888	79 ;	"	79
5. Various denominations represented	35 ;	"	32
6. States and countries, a) in United States and Canada	48 ;	"	51
b) in other lands	12 ;	"	12
7. Average age of men at work	33 ;	"	33
8. Number of women in the School	20 ;	"	20
9. Number of men not in ministry	117 ;	"	101

10.	Number of examination-papers corrected in	Elem. Course.	2112 ;	d. 1887,	1940
11.	"	"	Interm. "	"	1300
12.	"	"	Prog. "	"	615
13.	"	"	Adv. "	"	17
14.	"	"	Cog. Courses.	"	78
15.	Total number of examination-papers corrected.....		4504 ;	"	3950
16.	Letters written with examination-papers		725 ;	"	849
17.	" " to men not at work.....		883 ;	"	711
18.	" " to inquirers		1131 ;	"	820

3. REMARKS UPON THE STATISTICS.

1. During 1886, the number of examination-papers corrected was 4313; during 1887, a year of only eleven months, 3950; during 1888, 4504. The increase would have been still greater but for the falling off due to the fact that this was a Presidential year.

2. During the first six years of the School, there were completed 219 courses; during the seventh year, 79; during the eighth year, exactly the same number. Of the total number of courses completed in eight years, 377, nearly one-half have been completed within two years.

3. The number of those who have stopped work during the year is 13 less than the preceding year; the number of new students is 45 more; the net gain is 120, as over against 62.

4. The reasons for discontinuance may be classified as follows: (a) Entrance upon seminary studies; (b) failure of health; (c) death; (d) overpressure of regular duties; (e) permanent appointment to some denominational work; (f) discouragement; (g) insufficient education.

4. JAPANESE BRANCH.

A Japanese branch of the Correspondence School is being organized, with headquarters at Tokio. While intended primarily for the missionaries, it is proposed also to use it in the training of native workers. Should this experiment prove successful, much may be hoped for in other missionary fields. It is a significant fact that in many quarters the question is being considered of using the correspondence idea in missionary training.

5. PRIZES.

In order to stimulate the members of the School, to do a larger amount of work, four prizes were offered, viz., one of twenty dollars (in books); a second, of fifteen; a third, of ten; and a fourth, of five. These prizes were awarded to those members who sent in the largest number of examination-papers during the year, with a grade of not less than 8 on a scale of 10. This year they were awarded as follows: the *first* to Mr. J. K. McGillivray, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; the *second* to the Rev. J. F. Morgan, Coeyman's Junction, N. Y.; the *third* to Miss Maria Whitney, New York City; the *fourth* to the Rev. D. H. Patterson, Tully, N. Y. The number of contestants was quite large. The plan seems to have succeeded. Next year the number of prizes will be increased to nine, amounting in all to \$100.00.

6. COGNATE COURSES.

Because of the difficulty of printing lessons in an acceptable form, the expense of type being so great as to forbid its use, and for other reasons the work in this department has not developed as it might have been expected to do. It gives me pleasure to state that now all difficulties seem to have been overcome, and that

we are prepared to carry on the work here as effectively as in Hebrew. It is not expected, of course, that the classes will ever be large.

7. ASSISTANTS IN THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

In the work of the past year the Principal has been aided by Mr. C. Eugene Crandall, to whom has been entrusted much of the detail relating to the internal work; Mr. A. M. Wilson, who, during a portion of the year, assisted in correcting examination-papers, and Mr. F. K. Sanders, who, besides the work of correcting Hebrew papers, has also aided in the work of the Cognate Courses. The Principal desires to make public acknowledgment of the valuable service rendered the Institute by all these gentlemen. When it is considered that the papers to be corrected come from all parts of the world and from all classes of people; that each paper must be examined, corrected, graded, and returned with suggestions; that many papers require for examination an entire hour; that the work is of the most minute, critical, and even delicate character, the labors of these gentlemen will be more thoroughly appreciated.

8. THE WORK IN GENERAL.

There can be no doubt that instruction by correspondence is henceforth to be recognized as one of the great fields of educational work. The results seem, indeed, incredible to those who are not acquainted with the real facts in the case. Interest is on the increase. Greater things by far may be expected in the near future. The work of the past year has been in most respects quite gratifying. It is only in the financial part that the showing is not so good. The expense has been as follows:

	1888.	1887.	1886.
For salaries.....	\$1,420.01	\$1,180.85	\$1,385.56
For printing and stationery.	483.21	275.79	376.61
For advertising and postage.	328.09	265.08	191.18
General expense.....	38.20	25.21	15.67

In explanation of the increase in expense over last year it may be said (1) that this year was one of 12 instead of 11 months; (2) that it has been impossible to secure competent assistants for the salaries heretofore paid; (3) that more extensive, aggressive work has been carried on; (4) that as a result of this work the net gain has been 120 instead of 62; (5) that the tuition-fees for the year have been \$1,438.98 over against \$1,257.28.

II. THE SUMMER SCHOOLS.

1. The Summer Schools of the American Institute of Hebrew were held as follows: New England School, May 22-June 12 (Newton Theol. Institution, Newton Centre, Mass.); Philadelphia School, June 13-July 3 (Protest. Epis. Divinity School, Philadelphia, Pa.); Southern School, July 19-Aug. 15 (Atlanta, Ga.); Chicago School, Aug. 16-Sept. 5 (Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.).

2. Two Schools also were held at Chautauqua, July 5-July 25, July 26-Aug. 15. These had no connection with the American Institute of Hebrew; they were, however, under the same principalship, and, by special vote of the Executive Committee, were announced in connection with the Schools of the Institute. In making an estimate of the work performed, these Schools must be considered.

3. The Instructors in the Schools were as follows:

Chas. Rufus Brown, Ph. D., Newt. Centre, Mass.	Jas. A. Craig, Ph. D., Cincinnati, O.
Newton Theological Institution.	Lane Theological Seminary.
Geo. S. Burroughs, Ph. D., Amherst, Mass.	A. S. Carrier, B. D., Chicago, Ill.
Amherst College.	McCormick Theological Seminary.

C. E. Crandall, M. A., New Haven, Conn. American Institute of Hebrew.	J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D., Toronto, Canada. Toronto University.
Edward L. Curtis, Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. McCormick Theological Seminary.	W. W. Moore, D. D., Hampden Sidney, Va. Presbyterian Theological Seminary.
William R. Harper, Ph. D., New Haven, Conn. Yale University.	James M. Rawlings, M. A., Univ. of Va., Va. University of Virginia.
Hermann V. Hilprecht, Ph. D., Phila., Pa. University of Pennsylvania.	Frank K. Sanders, M. A., New Haven, Conn. American Institute of Hebrew.
Chas. Horswell, B. D., Evanston, Ill. Garrett Biblical Institute.	George H. Schodde, Ph. D., Columbus, O. Capital University.
John G. Lansing, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J. Theol. Sem. of the Dutch Reformed Church.	Barnard C. Taylor, M. A., Chester, Pa. Crozer Theological Seminary.
Wallace W. Lovejoy, M. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Reformed Episcopal Divinity School.	M. S. Terry, D. D., Evanston, Ill. Garrett Biblical Institute.
D. A. McClenahan, M. A., Allegheny, Pa. United Presbyterian Theological Seminary.	Revere F. Weldner, D. D., Rock Island, Ill. Augustana Theological Seminary.

4. The membership of the Schools held in the North, including the two Schools held at Chautauqua, was slightly in excess of that of last year. Many men attended two or more Schools.

5. For the details of the work in each school the Principal would refer to the special reports accompanying this general report. It may be noted here, however, that the School at Newton Centre was much smaller than in former years, because of the early date at which it was held, a time which permitted no college men to attend. The change of the location of the Southern School from the University of Virginia to Atlanta proved, for this year at all events, a disaster. The details of this also will be furnished in the special report of that School.

III. THE WORK IN GENERAL.

1. THE PRINCIPAL'S WORK.

The Principal was present during the entire session of all the Schools (including those held at Chautauqua) except the Southern. His work during the year was in amount and character about the same as that of previous years. His work for the Institute (including the Hebrew instruction which he gave at Chautauqua) amounted to about five hundred hours of teaching, and about the same number in office-work.

2. PRINTED MATTER USED DURING THE YEAR.

<i>Correspondence School:</i>	No.	Pages.
Letters—Aggressive work.....	5,700	5,700
“ Delinquent work.....	300	300
Circulars for aggressive work.....	20,500	40,500
Postal Cards—Aggressive work.....	500	1,000
“ Delinquent work, etc.....	1,160	2,320
Application Forms.....	1,000	3,000
Instruction Cards.....	1,000	2,000
<i>Summer Schools:</i>		
Letters.....	1,085	1,085
Special Circular to College Men.....	1,000	2,000
Enrollment Blanks.....	500	500
General S. S. Circular.....	30,000	240,000
<i>General:</i>		
Calendars.....	5,000	80,000
Principal's Report.....	500	4,000
Envelopes.....	35,500	35,500
Letter-heads.....	6,500	6,500
Total.....	110,245	424,405

3. THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Only \$3,356 has been received over against \$5,413 of 1887 and \$4,881 of 1886. A falling short of \$2,057 from 1887, of \$1,525 from 1886. This deficiency is due (1) to the fact that by the arrangement of the Southern Committee, the salaries of the instructors were paid directly by the Piedmont Chautauqua, and the large sum (over \$900) contributed last year for the University of Virginia School did not come into the treasury of the Institute; (2) that in some cases those who contributed for five years paid up the entire subscription during the third year; (3) that some of the largest donors have died; (4) that some of the contributors have seemingly forgotten their obligations to the Institute, and this in spite of the frequent reminders sent them; (5) that, although considerable effort has been made to enlist new friends, the technical character of the work has made it difficult to secure a large amount of aid.

3. THE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

1. The expenses of the Correspondence School have been \$2,289.01 (\$537.58 more than in 1887, \$283.09 more than in 1886). The receipts from fees have been \$1,438.98 (\$182.70 more than 1877). The fees with the appropriation, \$600, and the balance to its credit from last year, viz., \$103.85, falls short of paying the expenses by \$146.18. This deficit is more than balanced by a new contribution of \$200 designated particularly for the Correspondence School.

2. The Summer School expenses of 1888 are in every case less than those of 1887, the difference being

In the case of the New England School.....	\$480.64
“ “ “ Philadelphia “	142.37
“ “ “ Chicago “	269.41
Total.....	<u>\$882.42</u>

3. The expenses of Summer Schools have in each case been less than the amount appropriated by the Committee, viz., the fees and an appropriation of \$600, the amount

In the case of the New England School.....	\$192.07
“ “ “ Philadelphia “	19.37
“ “ “ Chicago “	311.09

4. The Principal was authorized to announce free tuition (with an incidental fee, however, of \$5) in case he should be able to secure \$600 in new subscriptions for all the Schools. This sum was obtained from the following sources:

Benjamin Douglass, Esq., Chicago.....	\$250.00
John D. Rockefeller, Esq., New York City.....	200.00
The Professors and Students at Evanston, Ill.....	150.00

5. The total expenses of the year have been \$6,301.47, against \$7,682.01 of 1887, \$7,277.43 of 1886, a difference of \$1,380.54. This is due (1) to the money saved on the three Northern Summer Schools, viz., \$882.42; (2) to the fact that the salaries of the Southern School did not pass through the treasury of the Institute.

The Principal would herewith publicly acknowledge the many courtesies, the active co-operation and the valuable help received from a very large number of gentlemen. The work, in his opinion, has come to assume a permanent character, and will, in some form, be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

December 26, 1888.

WILLIAM R. HARPER.